NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

STREET SIGNS WRONG IN SOME PLACES AND ABSENT IN MANY OTHERS-MISLEADING ARRANGEMENT OF NUMBERS ON HOUSES AND STORES.

Among the enterprises undertaken by Brooklyn's last Republican administration, and taken up by the present Republican officials, which will end in lasting benefit to every resident of Brocklyn, is the labelling of the structs with new signs. This work has attracted little attention as compared with several of the more pretentious undertakings of Commissioners White and Willis, partly because it calls for smaller appropriations and is carried or quietly and gradually, but it will receive the hearty support of all persons who ever have occasion the public highways, and that means nearly

Brooklyn at best is not a remarkably well-arranged city. Boston, by common consent, holds the record for crooked streets and general complexity of plan, but it is little short of certain that if a second city were to be officially named in respect to intricate and eccentric arrangement of stre oklyn would win the unenviable distinction. squares are in all conceivable shapes known to the mathematician, from the square-cornered rectangles to triangles, rhomboids and trapezoids. As the city grew and rapidly spread out to the south and east a section at a time was laid out, possibly with great care on somebody's part, but, to present appear ances, with little attention from the surveyors. so at present none but the most accomplished exon city geography has the temerity to make expeditions to its various districts without previously dozen or two questions about the proper route t

in the last ten or fifteen years the confusion thu resulting from the city's defective and intricate plan has been doubled by the destruction, in one way or another, of the signs placed on the corners The antiquated street lamps when they were first used were highly satisfactory as guide posts, be they were so arranged that the letters could plainly be seen at night. But when gas was re-placed by electricity for illuminating purposes, the old posts were selected by the small boys as good targets for all kinds of abuse. The old letters were retained as long as they lasted, but that was not Then the framework of the globes was re moved by the Superintendent of Streets, and the names of the intersecting streets were placed cross wise, one above the other, on the tops of the old For a time this scheme seemed to be successful, but the small boy soon began to get in good work again, and the days of usefulness for the rejuvenated guide posts seemed to be in proportion to their distances from schoolhouses. swhalls and other missiles failed to do the work of removing the signs, mischlevous hands were eady to twist them around so that Fulton-st. for instance, would have as many names as there were streets crossing it, and there was the same number of Fulton-sts, crossing the one long thoroughfare. Of the thousands of posts which were fitted out with the crossed labels, not more than one in twenty now remains intact. Either one or both of the names have been lost, or both, by the twisting AN OLD WOMAN THREATENED WITH process, have been made useless

THE SMALL BOY NOT ALONE TO BLAME. the only means of destroying the usefulness of the Awnings erected over the sidewalks, signboards and numerous other objects have been allowed to cut off the view of the signs from one side or another. Many property-owners have in part-made good this wretched state of affairs by plucing on their houses and business blocks signs of their own, which, however, are tucked away wherever it own, which, however, are tucked away wherever in seemed most convenient to place them. The scattering attempts of private citizens to help along the work have doubtless helped matters to a great expent, but, on the other hand, have destroyed all system. Hundreds of wayfarers seeking for a sign to guide them in their weary journeys have been forced to play highly exciting if not entertaining games of "hise the thimble" before they could find the information to send them on their way rejoicing. In all parts of the city the same conditions prevail. As a rule, one sign can be found on every fourth or fifth block where the city is well built up. It is not probable that a single election district can be found where there is any regularity in the matter, and there are several wards where the naming of the streets is so inadequately done as to be almost ussiess. In many of the outlying districts, where the houses are widely scattered, a person can wark for twenty blocks at a time without finding a dign. There are exceptions to the rule, as along Fifth-ave, from Flatbush-ave, to Twenty-lifth-st, and on several other streets, which are amply guipped. A good example, however, is furnished and on several other streets, which are ampli-equipped. A good example, however, is furnishe in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, where on Saratoga-ave, from Broadway to East New-York-ave, a distance of twenty-two blocks, only three signs can be found. In Howard and Hopkin-son aver, in the same number of blocks the work is also done by three signs. In fact, all the cross streets from Bedford-ave, to the city line are in this wretched condition. other streets, which are amply

A HINT OF IMPROVEMENT.

It would be impossible to enumerate all of the streets which sadly need the attention of the Superendent of Streets and his men. Commissioner White, when in office, began the work of labelling the streets. Mr. Willis, his successor, has taken up, and Nicholas I. Flocken, his Superintendent of Streets, will shortly advertise for bids for as many new signs as can be purchased with the available appropriation of \$2,000. Mr. Flocken says that he will first give his attention to the business districts of the city, and will, before entering the residential will first give his attention to the business districts of the city, and will, before entering the residential sections, see that the main thoroughfares of business activity are well cared for. The varied conditions of affairs to be found at different corners of the city make impossible the laying down of any fixed rule regarding the location of the new signs. They will be placed, except when property-owners object, upon the buildings at the corners. The rule will be to label two of the four corners at every crossing. On the uptown side, the uptown corner will be labelled, and the other signs will be placed diagonally across the streets. It is not considered necessary to place them on all four corners. The new signs have letters two and one-half inches long, and are both neat in appearance and plainly legible. The appropriation of \$2.000 which will soon be used will purchase signs which will be used as follows: 22 in Futon-sc., 73 in Myrtie-ave., 25 in Flatbush-ave., 42 in Court-st., 54 in Third-ave., 62 in Flith-ave., 81 in Broadway, 35 in Manhattan-ave., 25 in Bestford-ave. and 17 in Grand-st.

If property-owners insist in their unwillingness to have the signs put on their building, nothing can be done except to pass the corner by and leave the manual landlords will be so unreasonable as to object to the new signs, which are attractive in appearance.

As soon as the business districts of the city have been cared for, the work will be extended into the parts of the city occupied by dwelling-houses. Appropriations will be asked for from time to time, and the work will be steadily pushed to completion.

NUMBERS NEED ATTENTION.

NUMBERS NEED ATTENTION Not less deplorable than the erratic labelling of the streets which now characterizes Brooklyn's thoroughfares is the defective numbering of the houses and stores. Owners of houses have apmbers of their dwellings places which would escape the notice of the passersby. In many case the numbers are on the right hand door, which is generally opened back in the daytime. It thus mes necessary, in order to read the number, to climb part way up the steps. In other houses the figures are placed upon the glass of the vestibule door, and cannot be seen if the outer doors are closed. In a vast number of cases the houses are not numbered at all, and the wayfarer has to "try back," to use a hunting phrase, until he takes an observation from a numbered house, and then calculates the numbers as he goes along. This method of getting one's bearings is frequently ineffective, because many numbers in certain blocks are skipped and a large number of houses, in order to get into line with their neighbors on each side, have been designated by such combinations as \$02A or 110½. In a majority of the streets the numbers that cross the roadway can be taken as no indication, because of the wide divergence of the numbers on the same block. Flatbush-ave, furnishes a good illustration of this defective numbering. Where it crosses Stering Place, Nos. 381 and 331 are found on opposite corners. Fulton-st., at Rockwell Place, is numbered \$30 on the south side and \$47 on the north side. Dean-st., in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, furnishes one of the most remarkable examples of street numbering. The change from the old series of numbers to the new has been only partly recognized by the occupants of the houses. climb part way up the steps. In other houses

WHERE REFORM IS NEEDED.

| and where there are none, that the numbers should not be placed where they can be clearly seen at all times. The inspectors of the Street Department, as well as the police, are supposed to look after these details, but they seem to have been allowed to take care of themselves, with the usual result.

BROWNSVILLE IN A FERMENT.

THE USUAL ORDER IN CASES OF ELOPE-MENT REVERSED.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE COHENS AND ZIMMER-MANS CAUSED BY A MARRIAGE-THE NEW

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW ATTACKED BY

HER HUSBAND'S PEOPLE. If young Max Cohen had not married the alleged wife of his neighbor. Samuel Zimmerman, the trouble would not have occurred. But as he did, Brownsville was treated to a family fight, the like of which it has not seen for a week or more. Natone would expect that if a young man runs off with the wife of his neighbor, he answer to him for the indiscretion. But in this affair matters were reversed, and the Cohen family fell upon their daughter-in-law and disfigured her in true Brownsville style. The entire Cohen and Zimmerman familles were in Judge Harriman's yesterday morning, where the affair, which turned out to be considerably complicated, was explained. It seems that a month or more ago Zimmerman and his pseudo wife Minnie were arrested or keeping a disorderly house. Young Max Cohen, who felt sorry for Minnie's arrest, pleaded with his mother to go ball for them. Zimmerman's bond was furnished by Mrs. Cohen, whose home is just acrosz the way from a saloon kept by Zimmerman in Watkins-st., near Blake-ave. William Draemer, a contractor, became surety for Minnie. After the iwo had been released, pending a further hearing of the charge against them. Mrs. Cohen noticed charge against them, Mrs. Cohen that her son had become infatuated with Mrs. Zimmerman, as she was known in the hood. Her protests did no good, and Max, who hood. Her protests did no good, and alax, who is not yet of age, went on in his own sweet way. Mrs. Cohen, in order to stop it, and being under the impression that she had given bail for Mrs. Zimmerman's appearance, decided to surrender her. It was found that she had gone security for Zimmerman himself, and he was again locked up. Before the mistake was discavered Max slipped off to New-York with the woman and married her. Zimmerman in the mean time had procured another bondsman, and was released.

When he heard that Max had married Minnie he merely remarked: "If she wants Cohen she can have him. She can have her furniture, too, and welcome." Then because the contractor had been persuaded to surrender Minnie's bond, she was locked up in Raymond Street Jail, but on Friday succeeded in getting out, and proceeded to go to the home of her mother-in-law and tell her what she thought of her. No sooner had she reached the Cohen household than Mrs. Cohen, together with a number of little Cohens, fell upon her, and would have killed her had not an officer come running up and arrested the whole crowd.

Yesterday morning in court Max stood by his bride, and refused to have anything to do with his family. Mrs. Cohen's eyes were red with weeping. She called Mrs. Max a bad woman, and said that she had ruined her son. After hearing charges and countercharges in fine Brownsville dieded to postpone the case for further hearing. s not yet of age, went on in his own sweet way.

A CASE OF SQUATTER'S RIGHTS.

EVICTION.

The mischievous small boy has not, however, been | CATHERINE LE FEBRE HAS LIVED IN HER SELF-BUILT HOUSE THIRTY YEARS, AND BAY

RIDGE CITIZENS TAKE UP

Catherine Le Febre, the widow of a gallant French army captain, who came to Bay Ridge over thirty years ago, and built herself a one-story frame what was then a wild part of the countween Twelfth and Thirteenth aves, received, a few days ago, a "notice to quit," which if carried out will leave her homeless and penniless, without a living relative. That she has friends is evinced by fact that the oldest resident of Bay Ridge, John Duryea, and James Bennett, of Eightieth-st., near Twelfth-ave., are taking up Mrs. Le l'ebre's fight, and with the aid of the residents who are interested in the welfare of the old woman, they have decided to engage a lawyer, and think that they can prove courts that Mrs. Le Febre has a equatter's right. Besides that fact, a number of Italians have been in the vicinity, and the neighbors fear that they will have them in the same district as tenants, and this is most seriously objected to by the peo-

Catherine Jensel was born in France ninety-three years ago. While a young girl she became acd with, fell in love with, and married Captain Le Febre, a native of Alsace. Le Febre left French Army and became engaged in mercantile pursuits, but was compelled to flee from the co try, as he was accused of being connected with a

conspiracy. The couple came to America, and it was not long after their arrival that their worldly possessions were becoming less and less every day. husband disappeared, and after waiting for over a year to hear something of him, Mrs. Le Febre to her home, giving up her husband She was not kindly received by her paras dead. She was not kindly received by her parents, and she became a Parislan music-hall artist, and in a couple of years she had gained fame and money. She returned to America, and the Bay Ridge farmers were surprised to see a handsome woman in rich slik govens drive up one day with a load of lumber and some todis. After the wagon was emptied, the driver took his horse and wagon away, and the woman started to build what turned out to be a one-story home, with a peak at one corner, in which was an attle.

The farmers' wives called on the new-comer, but she would not talk, though to all she was courteous. She was never seen away from her home, and it was thought strange she never made any purchases. The good-natured folks took food to her, which she refused, and so for about thirty years it has been

The good-natured folks took food to her, which she refused, and so for about thirty years it has been the custom to leave things on her deorstep at night which have always disappeared. Mrs. Le Febre has a farm of not more than one acre, which she has worked herself. It is said that the property has been bought by a New-York cotton broker, but Mrs. Le Febre's friends assert that she shall not be forced to move.

SHARP WORDS WITH THE MAYOR.

CITY CLERK BENJAMIN SAYS HE CALLED HIM A WORSE DICTATOR THAN M'LAUGHLIN.

Joseph Benjamin, City Clerk; Mark Cohen and Dr. Hauberger yestefday were at the head of a committee of the Fidelity Club, a Republican or-gan zation of the Twenty-first Ward, which had a talk with Mayor Wurster in the City Hall. Afterward Mr. Benjamin said: "I went to introduce the committeemen, who wanted the Mayor to have the places of laborers taken from under Civil Serrules. Mr. Wurster said that it had been done, or would be done in a few days."

Benjamin then said that he supposed in making these appointments the Mayor would recog-

making these appointments the Mayor would recognize the Twenty-first Ward, the president of the Ward Committee and members of the County and Executive committees. Mr. Benjamin declared that the Mayor had said that he will not recognize anybody but his friends.

"After some sharp talk," continued Mr. Benjamin, "about the opposition to the Mayor in the convention, I told him that I thought he was a worse dictator than Boss McLaughlin had ever been in his paimiest days."

Mr. Cohen asserted that the Mayor had finally "promised us three or four places." Mayor Worster said later that when the opportunity arose he would recognize the services of the club. He added that whatever Mr. Benjamin had had to say it was not germane to the subject under discussion, and that Mr. Bryant's name was not mentioned.

THE BRIDEGROOM DISAPPEARED.

HE TOOK WITH HIM, LENA ALLEGES, \$340 WHICH

Lena Westner, who lives at No. 523 Pearl-st., two weeks ago answered an advertisement signed by Herman Kaiser, who wanted to become acquainted with a comely German girl, with a view to mony. She and Herman met at No. 6 East Fourteenth-st., New-York City, and later, being pleased teenth-st., New-York City, and later, being pleased with each other, they had another meeting at the house of Kaiser's uncle. No. 50 Summer-ave, this city. The result was that Lena hired a flat at No. 159 Wyckoff-ave, and spent £30 on furniture on the strength of the approaching wedding. Lena also had £300 more, which Kaiser secured possession of on the day they were to be married. As they were walking along the street on their way to the church Kaiser, she alleges, said that he wanted to get some of the £30 changed into small bills. Lena never saw him until he was arrested by Detective Cronin, of New-York, yeaterday. Kaiser turned out to be Fritz Schoefelein, a married man, with a wife and child in Germany. Schoefelein was held yesterday in \$2.500 ball by Judge Walsh on Lena's compilaint.

INDIVIDUAL EXPENSES-MUCH SLUSH IN THE THOROUGHFARES AND SCARCE.

LY ANY SLEIGHING.

That no evil is wholly unmixed with good is an axiom that applies even to the snowstorm. It gave thousands of men and boys a chance to earn a little money in clearing off the sidewalks of the householders, which etherwise they could not have arned. The absence of any wind accounts for the perfect equality with which the snow was tributed. Every little projecting cornice and tree branch had its individual coating of heavy white Even the tinies; twigs carried their share until the rain began to fail. The spruces and pines in the parks were burdened with heavy snow wreaths, and as the rain increased their weight the boughs dreoped beneath their loads. The ornaments on the spires of the Church of the Saviour, each tipped with white, presented a beautiful sight, the dark brown stones contrasting with the pure ow that crowned them.

When the rain began to fall, about toon, the average householder got out his snow shovel and began to nustle off the snow, or else got some one to do it There is a city ordinance which orders all sidewalks to be shovelled off within four hours of the cessation of the snowfall. This has always been a dead letter; the police go around buildaze the poorer or more timid citizens into obeying the ordinance, but those who are better posted or more penurious treat the order with the utmost contempt and leave the snow there until it gradually melts away. The ordinance is utterly ineffective; the case requires to be reported to the Corporation Counsel, who must prosecute. As a matter of fact no one ever knew a prosecution to be entered, and that is why every block in the city has more or less uncleaned sidewalks to try the temper and morals of the average citizen.

Heavy as this snowfall was the surface car traffle was not interrupted. The different companies kept their snowploughs and sweepers in constant opera-tion, so that the cars were not impeded. Little trucking, however, could be done, and work along the waterfront was entirely suspended. Superintendent of Streets Nicholas I. Flocken had a large force of men at work under contractors. The streets cleaned and the amounts bid and accepted for the werk are as follows: Montague-st., from for the work are as follows: Montaguest, from Court to Hickassi., \$155; Fulton-st., from Sands to Bridge-st., \$150; Pulton-st., from Bridge to Lafay-ette-ave., and Flatbush-ave., from Fulton-sto Atliante-ave., \$150; City Hall, including Court, Fulton and Joralemon sts., around the park, \$250; Washington-st., from Sands-st. to Myrtle-ave., \$250; Myrtle-ave., from Fulton-st. to Washington-ave., \$250; Broadway, from ferry to Union-ave., \$250; Broadway, from ferry to Union-ave., \$250; Greenpoint-ave., from ferry to Graham-ave., \$250; Greenpoint-ave., from ferry to Manhattan-ave., \$250; Kent-ave., from Washington-ave. to Grand-st., \$300; Washington-ave., from Bedford-ave. to Clay-st., \$400. Mr. Flocken said: "The idea is to open up the streets leading to the ferries for trucking purposes, as well as the principal business streets; the contracts call for the removal of the snow within twenty-four hours after the work begins."

The big force of men at work on the streets soon piled up the area beautiful snow" in unsightly heaps of wet, discolored slush. This snow cost the city, through the Sirect Cleaning Department alone, \$5.610, hesides the loss of business, the cost to individual house-owners and general discomfort all around. There was hardly any sletching, owing to the rain, and as the day waned rubber-boots and overshoes were in evidence on all sides. The saleswomen from the stores suffered most as they wasled through the slush to their homes in the evening. Court to Hicks-st., \$155; Fulton-st., from Sands to

waden through the sush to their homes in the evening.
One peculiar feature was noticed upon the Smithst, trolley-line in the afternoon. The sleet appeared to freeze on the wires, and as the trolley sned along its progress was marked by a stream of vivid green light.
Considering the amount of snew that fell, trafficupon the whole whether on the streets or in the river, was little interfered with, but for sherr discomfort this snowfall has never been beaten, and the chances are that its effects will be felt more unpleasantly to-day than they were yesterday.

GATHERED ABOUT THE TOWN.

The will of Mrs. Mary Wright, who died go to William A. Wright, a son, one to another son, Alexander Wright, one to Jennie Bardsley, a daughter; one to Mamle W. Damerel, a granddaughter, and one to the Brooklyn Trust Company for the benefit of George S. Wright, a third son,

Ex-Mayor Schleren delivered a lecture, entitled "What I Learned in the Mayor's Chair," before

Edward R. Bennet was purposed in guardian ad litem of Homer E. Bennet, fourteen years old, a son of James H. Bennet. The proceeding was taken in order that the boy may bring be due the heirs of James Arlington Bennet. It is tract whereby he was to receive \$40 for every lot of his land used by the association for cemetery purposes. It is further alleged that there has been no settlement for the property so used for many years, and it is to enforce a settlement that the mit is about to be brought.

Three young men, who were going along Wytheave., near Wallabout-st., late on Sunday night, found Mrs. Libble Lowenstein, twenty-four years old, of No. 39 Throop-ave., lying in the snow. Lowenstein told the men that she was ill. carried her to a house at No. 10 Heyward-st., and an ambulance was summoned. The surgeon dis-covered that the woman was suffering from exhaustion and took her to St. Catharine's Hospital.

At the City Works Department yesterday twelve At the City Works Department sesterday twelved took up five cases for consideration. The first was proposals were received for the building of a tower that of William O'Brien, who owns a Equor store bidders were Leonard Brothers, for \$12,310.

appeal in some way from the adverse decision of

The course of lectures on "Foreign Lands," by Garrett P. Serviss, will be resumed in Association Hall to-morrow evening. Mr. Serviss's subject will be "Italy, the Land of the Beautiful." The lecturer's matinee course will begin March 28, and will be given on Saturday afternoons thereafter.

Professor Francis Hovey Stoddard, of the University of the City of New-York, will lecture in the Art Bullding, No. 174 Montague-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, under the acspices of the Brookiyn Institute. The subject of the lecture which is the fourth or the course on the develop-ment of fiction, wift be "Romanticism in Fletion," as Bustrated in the "Mysteries of Udolpho, Radeliffe; the "Werther" and "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and the "Notre Dame" and "Les Misern-

Detective Bagnareilo, of the District-Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Henry Palmer on an old indictment, charging him with keeping a poolroom at Manhattan Crossing. Palmer's bondsman sur-rendered him, but later in the day George Balger, a hotelkeeper, became his surety by scheduling property worth \$40,000.

MAN OF MYSTERY A CHINAMAN.

The mysterious man detained at Ellis Island, who as caused no end of trouble and given considerable amusement to the officials there by his persistent ilence, was taken to Chinatown yesterday silence, was taken to Chinatown yesterday by two Immigration Inspectors. In a moment of thought-lessness, he confirmed the suspicions of his guards by breaking forth into pure and unadulterated Chinese. Several Chinamen recognized the man, who had been known on the issand as Jose Maria, as Shong-To, and they told the inspectons that he was born in Hung Kan, China, and had been in this country before. It developed that Shong was a wise Chinaman, and was attempting to evade the Chinese exclusion law. Shong will be deported.

DEATH OF JAMES A. WESTCOT.

James A. Westcot, captain of an East River grain elevator, died at his home, No. 540 Henry-st., on Sunday afternoon. He had been in the boating business for many years. He was connected with the Westcot family of New-York. The captain was born December 23, 1823. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and of Masonic Looke, F. rod A. M., of New-York. The funeral will be held to-

DESIDES THIS WAS THE LOSS TO BUSINESS AND A MOTION MADE TO SET THE JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF ASIDE-IT IS ALLEGED THAT HE IMPERSONATED LOUIS MEI-

SINGER AND MADE HIMSELF THE BENEFICIARY.

Justice Van Wyck, of the Supreme Court, has under advisement a motion to set aside a judgment on the ground of surprise and newly discovered evidence in the suit of Wolfhard Steiner against the National Life Association, of Hartford. The statements made by counsel on the motion develop some queer allegations. The plaintiff brought suit on a policy for \$250 alleged to have been taken out on the life of Louis Melsinger, he being the beneficiary. The case was tried before Justice Smith, and the policy was introduced in evidence. leclared that there was written in the policy as the beneficiary, not the name of Steiner, but the estate The plaintiff claimed, however, that the policy introduced was not the original on evidence was given to support his claim that he had been mentioned in the original policy beneficiary. The jury brought in a verdit of \$100 for Mr. Lovett, the counse; for the company, in mak-

on the original application for the solley the name

of Wolfhard Steiner was written in pencil, as the brother-in-law of Meisinger. When the plaintiff was asked on the trial of the case what title he had to make claim for the insurance he said that Meisinger had told him that he wished him to attend the fur and pay all the expenses. Mary Wagner, the sister of the dead man, testified, however, that she had paid the expenses. Further, in proof of loss, the plaintiff was described as a cousin of the dead man. plaintiff was described as a cousin of the dead man. In his testimony he said he was a distant relative, counsel said that he had an affidavit of Melsinger's daughter that he was no relative at all. He also had an affidavit of another daughter of Melsinger, seventeen years old, who lived at No. 61 Grahamave, and who deposed that for nine years her father suffered from consumption and rheumatism, and was ill nearly all the time. She also deposed that the eignature of the policy was not her father's Counsel and that the defendant alleged and expected to be able to prove that the plaintiff represented himself to the agents of the company as Louis Melsinger, was examined as such, took out the policy, signed Mr. Melsinger's name and put his own name in as beneficiary. the policy, signed Mr. Meisinger's name and put his own name in as beneficiary. In opposing the motion, David Hirshfield said that there was no truth in the allegations made by the defendant. It was one of those cases where a company was "engaged in sucking the blood out of the masses of the peor people and building marble palaces with the proceeds of their robbery." Their custom was to attack policies on the ground of fraud, and to refuse to pay their victims. Counsel said that he had an affidavit from a man who had known Mr. Meisinger for years, and it was quite a common thing for him to talk about his policy and say that it was in Steiner's favor.

BRIBERY TALKED OF IN A WILL CASE. Surrogate Abbott heard testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Lena Brunor. fight over Mrs. Brunor's property and the other litigations which grew out of it have occupied the attention of the court for several months. contest has had several hearings before the Surrogust Loewenberger, of No. 425 East Eighty-first-st New-York, a brother of the testatrix, is trying to break the will, which gives all her property to her husband, Martin Brunor. He alleges that Brunor unduly influenced her to make the will. that he ill treated her, and that it was by threats and brutal treatment that she was finally compelled to will all her property to her husband. Brunor committed suicide, and it is alleged that it All these charges are denied by Martin Brunor,

He says that he always treated his wife kindly, and that it was on account of the way in which her relatives worted her that she left all her property to him. She said as much, he said, to The will of Mr. Mary Wright, who decided that the Surrogate March 4, was field for probate with the Surrogate yesterday afternoon. By its provisions Jane Moir, her sister, will receive \$2,000 in cash, and \$2,000 will go to the executors to be invested for the benefit of arother sister, Christina Sandell. The balance of the property is to be divided into five parts, one to go to William A. Wright, a son, one to sanother seen Alexander Wright, one to Jennis Bardsley, a for the contestant. Mr. Cohn said that he wanted it to be understood that he had been took that he wanted it to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his collect declared that all such statements were uncommended to the contestant. Mr. Cohn said that he wanted it to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his content that the will be denied probate. In an asser, the counsel on the other side replied that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his content that the will be denied probate. In an accretion man, to be given to one of the witnesses for the contestant. Mr. Cohn said that he wanted it to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his content that the will be denied probate. In an accretion man, the contestant. The contestant. Mr. Cohn said that he wanted it to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his content to do with any such endeavor, and his contestant that all such statements were uncountered to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such endeavor, and his contestant that all such statements were uncountered to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such statements were uncountered to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such statements were uncountered to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such statement to be defined that all such statements were uncountered to be understood that he had nothing to do with any such statement to be contested that all such statements w

Ninth-st, last night.

Application to strike from the calendar the suit of John E. Ellis, as committee of Margaret McConnell against Florence De Castillia and others was tools. Allen is a brother of "The" Allen and has a tools. Allen is a brother of "The" All refused by Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, yesterday with \$10 costs. Mrs. McConnell was adjudged to be of unsound mind. It was said that she had several thousands of dollars in the bank, which Mrs. De Castillia secured from her through alleged fraud. The action is to recover this money.

Edward R. Rennet was yesterday appointed to commit burglary and also adjudged an habitual to commit burglary and also adjudged an habitual in the secure will be a long one.

THE CITY WON THE SUIT.

Ellen M. Percival's suit against the city to recover to recover several thousand dollars now alleged to in Bay Ridge-ave., near Stewart-ave., on August 1895, when she fell into an excavation in the roa way and was severely injured. She claimed that the hole had been in the road for some time and that it was the duty of the city of fill it up. The defence was that the hole had been caused that day by a severe rainstorm, and that the plaintiff need not have failen into it if she had looked where she was going. The jury found for the defendant.

EXCISE BOARD HEARS PROTESTS.

CAPTAIN O'REILLY COMPLAINS AGAINST TWO PLACES, AND OBJECTS TO MORE LIQUOR STORES. The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon and

In East-ave., Wallabout Market lands. The lowest at No. 3 Willoughty-st. Captain O'Relly, of the Lorentz Received of the Nazsau Efectric Railroad Company, says that he supposes his company will be supposed his company will be supposed by companing the supposed his company will be supposed by companing the supposed his company will be supposed by suppos found a man there whom he knew to be a policy will contest on the ground that the report of the Commission must be unanimous.

The account of the detective test/fled that the rooms above O'Brien's place were entered on Japan. writer. The testimony was corroborated by were taken to the police station. Frank Mc-Cutcheon, manager of the place, denied that it was a resort for gamblers. He decared that nothing in the way of gambling had ever taken place at his barroom while he was there, and he never allowed men of bad character to make the place a resort. He learned afterward that bis barkeeper had allowed men to go opstairs and use the rooms, but that he had never received a single cent of rent.

that he had never received a single cent of rent.

Henry Pennie, a benevolent-looking old man, testifying in defence of the place, gave it a good character. The application was laid over.

A similar case was that of John dallagher, who had a liquor store at No. 15 Willow-st., managed by a man named Chark. Captain O'Reilly reported adversely on this barroom on the ground that it was a resort for men and women of bad character. He said that he and his detectives arrested an ex-convict on March 5 for robbing a woman of \$15\$ in the back room. Manager Cark, to offset the police-man's testimony, said that he never allowed any women whom he knew to be of unsavory character to remain in his place.

An application for a transfer of a license by John Boil from Gravesend-ave, and King's Highway to No. 120 Court-st. was opposed by Captain O'Reilly, on the ground that there were enough liquor stores at present in the precinct. It turned out that Boil keeps an at hight restaurant in Court-st., but as soon as he saw the Raines bill would no doubt become a law, and that he would have to pay \$50 for a license, he decided he would withdraw his application, which he accordingly did.

The two other cases were those of a protest by the Eastern Brewing Company against the transfer of a license by William Fowler, one of their agents, to Henry Klein, who has a liquor stores at No. 422 Sixth-ave., and also the protest of a number of residents of Atantic-ave, and Einnad Munch Brewing Company start another gros shop in that neighborhood.

A BOY ACCUSES HIS FATHER. George W. Church, fifteen years old, of No. 111

morning on application for a warrant against his father, George T. Church, for alleged assault. Last Friday night the boy's father asked him for money with which to buy liquor. Upon being refused the father, it is charged, kicked and beat the boy and then assaulted his own wife. George, who supports the family, and is employed in Beard's real estate office in Montague-st. says his father does not work and that he drinks heavily. Justice Haggerty granted a warrant.

WHY THE MAYOR DECLINED TO ALLOW PRE-MIUMS ON BONDS TO GO TO THE PARK

FUND-SENATOR BRUSH SAYS OTHER IM-PROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED FIRST.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Park Commissioner, yesterday wrote a letter to Mayor Wurster in which says, in relation to two letters addregged to the Mayor by County Treasurer H. C. Taylorone on February 26 and the other on March 9that he is willing to give bonds for no other reason than to establish a precedent for that which commends itself to his judgment.

In speaking of the bill mentioned in Mr. Taysecond letter, Commissioner Woodruff said that the bond premium was eliminated at the Mayor's request from the original bill as it had been prepared by the Park Department. Mr. Woodruff had solicited the preparation of a bill which would devote to the development of the park and parkway properties recently acquired the premiums which the bonds issued for park purposes had sold for, and which, the Commissloner said, naturally belonged to the park funds as much as the par of the bonds, and he had also asked that any surplus existing after the last piece of land had been paid for remain in the park fund for improvements, and not revert to the general county fund as an unexpended Mr. Woodruff said that the Mayor had refused

to favorably consider the premiums as part of the park funds on the ground that the condition of the county treasury would not warrant it, but had agreed that whatever surplus could be saved from the sums granted under the various acts for the purchase of park sites and roadways. properly belonged to the respective funds for im provements and development. Therefore, Mr. Woodruff had requested Corporation Counsel Burr, in the presence of the Mayor, to strike the premium clause out of the bills and leave in only those paragraphs granting the park officials the use of such surplus as they might create by the wise and economical use of their funds in purchasing the remaining pieces of property to complete the parks and drives laid out by Commissioner Woodruff's predecessors and the special commissions co-operating with them. Commissioner Woodruff said that he thought

Mr. Taylor should have talked with the Mayor and himself before, in a manner, trying to call public condemnation upon them. He said that the County Treasurer's assertion that the park funds are to be raised by the sale of bonds is correct; that the money was placed in the hands of the Park Commissioner in compliance with the law, and the Commissioner was not required by that or any other law to furnish bonds. He said that the law was prepared by a local Democratic administration, passed in 1892 by a Democratic Legislature, and approved by a Democratic Governor.

The Commissioner continued by saying that the vouchers for every dollar expended are on file in his office, and open to inspection. He agreed with Mr. Taylor, concerning the necessity for publicity of official acts.

In speaking of Mr. Taylor's criticism as to the selection of parks and their location and to their distance from the centre of population, Mr. Woodruff said that the same criticism was made against Mr. Stranahan when he selected the site of Prospect Park. with the law, and the Commissioner was not

site of Prospect Park. public takes every means of showing its grati-tude to him, and has raised a bronze statue in-his honor, while the critics of the selection of the site have ceas d to raise their voices except in apologetic tones. The new parks have been placed where they will serve the pub-tic the best."

have been placed where they will serve the public the best."

Mr. Woodruff asks if it is just to take the money obtained by a sale of bords for park purposes and apply it to other purposes, as the bords issued specified the use to which the money should be put. The money, he says, was given by the county, and the county not only agreed to it, but by special acts approved it. "All I have asked the Legislature to do," concluded Mr. Woodruff, "is to allow me to expend for improvement such little money as I may have on hand after concluding the purchase of the property, and even with this all I can hope to do be to properly fence in and otherwise protect from destruction what the County of Kings has purchased, and execute a simple plan by which the parks may be made immediately useful and beneficial to the people."

by Areistant Corporation Counsel Sperry, but that the premium clause objected to was stricken out, and the bil introduced as amended. He agrees with the Mayor and the Count Treasurer that no money should at present be expended upon improvements that can wait. "It was well enough, perhaps," said the Seator, "to purchase three lands for parks now as later a much higher price would have bee exacted, but until our new bridge is built, ou school accommodations are adequate, and outroots better naved, these outlying parks ca

school accommodations are adequate, and our streets better paved, these outlying parks can

MISS LYONS'S READY WIT.

HER REPARTEE ON THE STAND WAS AL-MOST TOO MUCH FOR COUNSEL.

When Miss Frances Lyons, eighty-seven years old, went on the stand in the Supreme Court yesterday and answered questions put to her in an endeavor to show that she is mentally incompetent, she monstrated the fact that, unsound in mind or not, the has retained a remarkable faculty of repartee Miss Lyons is one of the executors of the estate of her brother, John Vermilyea. It is in connection with her administration of his estate that the proceedings were taken. She lived for many years in the old homestead in Peekskill, but recently she has been in this city. When she was called to the stand, she walked with a cane, but her eyes were bright, and they snapped when the questions were

"Have you talked with God recently?" asked the

"He has kept me up; but as to business-we don't talk business with God." The lawyer asked Miss Lyons whether she had

seen Gol lately, and she retorted by asking him the same question. When he replied that he didn't know, she said, "Well, you're old enough, and ought know she said, well, you're on enough, and ought to know something."
"Have you talked with devils?" asked the law-yer, when he had recovered himself.
"Well," replied the old lady, "I can't always tell whether men are devils or not until I talk with

them."
"Have you ever seen God?"
"I have seen Him, and was so happy, I felt as though I would like to leave this world, because I found so much wickedness and foolishness here."
When counsel asked the witness whether her memory was good, she replied that it must be to remember all the deviltries of the people about her. Justice Van Wyck said that he would reserve his decision as to Mies Lyons's sanity, and think the matter over.

AGAINST THE RAINES BILL.

ALDERMEN UNANIMOUSLY ADOPT A RESO. LUTION CALLING ON GOVERNOR MOR-TON TO VETO THE MEASURE. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon

in the City Hall. There was a full attendance of members, and the space outside of the rail was crowded with spectators. When President Clark called the Board to order

Alderman Dunne presented a resolution antag-onistic to the Raines bill. The preamble recited that "The revenues obtainable from the unrestricted licenses contemplated by the Raines bill are not where they are raised, but a portion thereof is to be selzed for the benefit of the State at large," and the resolution disapproved of the Raines bill, and called on Governor Morton to veto the measure. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous Alderman Leich offered a resolution, which was

adopted, calling upon the representatives from Kings County in the Legislature to secure the defeat of the bill to authorize and regulate the manufeature and supply of gas by the New-York Car-bide and Acetyline Company in New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester counties, or to have it amended so that the company may be left subject to the existing jurisdiction of the local su-thorities. On the motion of Alderman Leich a committee of five members of the Common Council was appoint-ed to represent the city of Brooklyn before all com-mittees of the Legislature on matters relative to the city, and the "financial officers" of the city were

WHAT THE "BEAUTIFUL" COST. IN THE BROOKLYN COURTS. THAT PARK BOND QUESTION

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THE CITY ALONE SPENT \$5,610 TO CLEAN QUEER STATEMENTS MADE IN A SUIT DOWNTOWN STREETS.

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AMOUNT MADE TO SET THE JUDGMENT FOR THE

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DIFFERENCE OF THE JUDGMENT FOR T

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

AN OLD MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING A BOY THROUGH A PANE OF

PLATE GLASS.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT HE BEAT THE LITTLE FEL-LOW UNTIL HE WAS PERMANENTLY IN-JURED, BECAUSE HE KNOCKED A PAIR OF SHOES DOWN IN

FEONT OF THE STORE.

Edward Hertell, ten years old, who lives with his narried sister, Mrs. Lillie Greir, at No. 32 Thornton-st., is in a serious condition, as the result of a eating which, it is alleged, he received last Wednesday from Blasius Allgaier, a shoe dealer, seventy years old, of No. 714 Broadway. The boy was in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday with his sister. His head was swathed in bandages and he could scarcely speak. Mrs. Greir told Justice Goetting that in the opinion of the doctor who at tended him he is probably permanently injured. The boy, while passing Allgaler's store on last Wednesday evening, playfully touched a pair of shoes, which fell to the sidewalk. Then he became rightened and ran away. He was pursued by Aligaier's son, John C. Aligaier, who caught the boy, and after giving him a severe shaking, took him back to the store, where he placed the boy in harge of his father, and then went after a policeman. It is alleged by the boy and by two eye-witnesses—John Hamburger, of No. 34 Thorntonst., and Edward Rauser, of No. 26 Thornton-st .-

that the elder Aligaier took the boy, and after striking him with his fists right and left, threw him down and kicked him. Then, it is charged, he picked up the haif-conscious boy and deliberately threw him headlong against the plate-glass window of the front door. The boy went through the window and fell senseless on the sidewalk. Two men carried him into a drug store at the corner, and an ambulance was summoned. While the boy was having his head bandaged a crowd gathered around the shoe store and threatened the elder Allgaler with violence. The latter's son insisted upon the policeman arresting the boy for attempting to steal the shoes. The boy was paroled for a hearing by Justice Goetting the next morning. When the case came up yesterday the two witnesses of the affair testified. Aligater denied everything, and said that the boy jumped through the glass in his effort to escape. Justice Goetting did not believe the old man's story, and ordered the boy to make a complaint against him for assault. The Justice also dismissed the charge of attempted larceny against Hertell. When the complaint against the elder Allgaier was drawn up he pleaded not guilty, and he was paroled for trial. The boy became so ill after leaving the court that he was carried home, and last evening his condition was regarded as critical. Ten days ago Allgaier's son was put under bonds for assaulting a man.

SAYS HIS NEIGHBOR FOLLOWS HIM EVERY-WHERE.

William Wagner, an elderly man, who lives at No. 161 Wallabout-st., asked Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday to protect him from Mrs. Kate Connors, his next-door neighbor, who, he said, was continually following him about. "I don't know," said Wagner, "what the trouble is with the woman. No matter where I go I find this woman after me. She never speaks, but simply grins. I can't understand the meaning of it. I don't think she is in love with me, because I have a wife and she has a husband. I shovelled snow this morning, and the first thing I knew she was alongside of me. The next moment she was on the other side of me. Sometimes she is at her windows, and all she does is to grin." A summons against the woman, returnable to-day, was issued.

WERZ FORMALLY COMMITTED.

Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, yesterday formally committed William Werz, tailor, of No. 438 Marcy-ave., who, it is alleged, caused the fatal injuries of his wife, who died in Flatbush Hospital on Sunday. Werz did not learn of her death until he was arraigned in court. He denied then that he ever struck the woman and declared that the black-and-blue marks on her body were caused when she fell out of her bed a few weeks ago. Werz added that he always took the best care of his wife. This was vigorously denied by William Hundenfreund, ten years old. It is said that on one occasion the boy heard Werz say to his wife "If you don't die soon. I'll take a quicker method of getting rid of you." Before Werz was afternoon that the general beneficial was due to a complica-was that Mrs. Werz's death was due to a complica-tion of diseases, and that she did not die from vic-

DEATH OF LYDIA A WALSH. Mrs. Lydia A. Walsh, sixty-eight years old, who

was connected for nearly thirty years with the church and Sunday-school work of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, died on Sunday night at her home. No. 191 Penn-st., from apoplexy. She was a the morning service in the church, and with her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Little, with whom she lived, she lingered behind to chat with some of their friends. When they reached Hooper-st. and Lesfriends. When they reached Hooper-st. and Legave. Mrs. Walsh complained of feeling faint, and a moment later was stricken with apop.exy. She was carried into the house of A. H. Day, and Dr. Myerle, her nephew, was summoned. He had Mrs. Walsh taken to her home, where she remained in an unconscious condition until she died in the evening. Mrs. Walsh was the daughter of the late Phiness Burgess, a well-known shipbuilder. More than twenty years ago he was awarded a contract for the frame work, huil and iron, with the exception of the armor, of the monitor Monadnock. The building of the vessel was deayed for years to the great loss financially of Mr. Burgess. He brought suit against the Government, and recently the Court of Claims awarded the heirs thousands of dollars. Mrs. Walsh was to have received a share of this claim. She leaves two daughters.

SHE SAYS THE BAKER STRUCK HER.

Frank Classon, a baker, of No. 592 Manhattanve., was before Justice Laimbeer, in the Ewer Street Police Court, yesterday, charged with striking Mrs. Catherine Herrick, who lives at No. # Clay-st. According to Mrs. Herrick, she sent her son Henry to Classon's bakery for rolls and gave son Henry to Classon's bakery for rolls and gave him a \$2 bill. When the boy returned with the rolls Mrs. Herrick counted the change and found a counterfeit sliver half-dollar. She sent the boy back with it, but Classon, it is alleged, denied that he gave the boy the bogus coin. The boy told his mother, and Mrs. Herrick went to the store. When she threatened him with arrest, Classon, it is alleged, began to strike her. At the Greenpoint Averue Police Station he denied that he struck Mrs. Herrick. He said that she was greatly excited and he was simply trying to quiet her. The case was adjourned.

NOT CONTRACT LABORERS.

THE MECHANICS BROUGHT HERE TO PUT UI

The four British mechanics who arrived here on the White Star eteamship Britannic last January, under contract with Stoddard, Haterick, Richards & Co., of Boston, to put up and start improved spin ning and cotton-ginning machinery, and were de-tained by the Ellis Island officials, were released They had been paroled in the custody of the steamship company, and yesterday went to Ellis Island in order to be formally released. The plen of the men and the lawyers engaged by the firm was that they were about to create a new industry, and, therefore, did not come under the aliea

The matter was taken to Washington, and there six Boston lawyers argued before the Treasury De-

partment officials in favor of the men.

It was finally decided that the wording of the contract was too broad, and that if it was altered the men would be released. The contract was then changed, stipulating that the men should do only a particular kind of work, and that when this completed they should return to England.

The men signed the new contract, and the Treasury Department consented to the completion of the work.

A CASE OF ARSON SUSPECTED.

was attended by some peculiar circumstances. Offi-cer Dauzglock, of the Twenty-first Precinct, it is said, found evidences of arson in three different places. Thomas Connolly, a young man, who said he lived at No. 288 Lexington-ave., had been intoxicated near the place. Afterward Connolly volun-teered to direct the policeman to the fire, and point-ed out the flaming places in the cellar. His actions were so suspicious that the officer arrested him. Justice Haggerty sent him to jail on a charge of in-toxication for ten days yesterday morning. Fire Marshal Brymer intends to examine him as to the supposed case of arson.

A fire in the cellar under Barney Lyons's liquor store, at Navy and Tillary-sts., last Saturday night